

discussed at the luncheon given by King Constantine in honor of Denys Cochin, member of the French Cabinet. M. Cochin's views were favorably received by the King.

The action taken by the Cabinet was foreshadowed in an interview granted yesterday by Premier Skouloudis, who said, according to a dispatch to the "Petit Parisien," that while Greece put forth theoretical objections to Allied troops entering Greek territory and using it as a victualing base, she would not raise a finger against them. The Premier is quoted as follows:

"Greece is neutral and will remain neutral in spite of pressure, no matter from what quarter it is applied. Her neutrality, as it affects the Allies and France in particular, will be of such a benevolent character that Greece will never lift a finger against the Allied troops. Our friendly attitude toward the Allies is shown by the fact that we have permitted our territory, which in itself is an infringement on strict rules of neutrality.

Means War, Says Premier.

"To-day we are asked to give an engagement that we will permit the Allied armies operating in Serbia to recross our frontier and use Greek territory as a base and a field of operations. This would constitute active cooperation in the war on our part.

"I was obliged to answer that such an engagement would raise the question of application of the convention adopted at The Hague which permits neutrals to prevent, by disarming belligerent armies, the conversion of their territory into a battlefield. I added that I broached this point in only a theoretical manner and from a legal aspect without in any way intending to commit myself as to the future, for circumstances often are more convincing than the most approved legal principles. This observation, which I was obliged to make, caused uneasiness to the Allies, who answered with a sort of blockade."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE SOUTHEAST OF RIGA

Capture German Post, but Lose 700 Men in the Attack.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 24.—The Russians have advanced west of Lake Kanger, and have captured an advance post in Janopol, north of Iloukust, on the east front, according to to-day's official communications from Berlin and Petrograd. Berlin announces the capture of 700 men at Bersemeunde, southeast of Riga, and the repulse of Russian attacks northeast of Czartorysk.

Letters received from Petrograd, said to have been taken from Germans, contain complaints of hunger, and state that the scarcity of food is becoming more and more painful.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The Russian statement says:

On the Riga front, in the region west of Lake Kanger, the Germans were again obliged to retire at some points. Before the southern extremity of Dalen Island the Germans attacked yesterday morning and occupied Bersemeunde farm. Reserves, who were hurried up, enabled us to counter-attack and recapture the farm.

On the left bank of the Dvina, north of Iloukust, we occupied, after an engagement, the Janopol farm. Below Dvinsk there was an artillery duel. We repulsed by our fire a German counter-attack on the trenches north of Lake Sventen, which we had previously taken.

On the left bank of the Sty, in the region of the village of Novo Podcherevitchi, there have been fierce skirmishes. An engagement near the village of Kizilnitchi continues.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German statement says:

Army group of Field Marshal von

Hindenburg.—Southeast of Riga an attack upon Bersemeunde was made by Russians from Demotte. Six officers and 700 men fell into our hands and two machine guns were captured. An advance post in Janopol, north of Iloukust, was obliged to withdraw before a Russian attack. By means of a counter attack the village was recaptured.

Army group of General von Linsingen.—Attacks made by Russian divisions northeast of Czartorysk and near Subieszce, north of the Kovelsko railway line, were repulsed. Fifty prisoners were taken and three machine guns were captured.

FOOD GERMAN'S BIG PROBLEM

Cologne Paper Criticizes Government's Inadequate Measures.

Cologne, Nov. 24.—The "Volks Zeitung" in a sharp article urges the Reichstag, which will meet next week, to call the government to account for its failure to deal adequately with the problem of supplying foodstuffs.

"To supply the German nation with provisions is at present the most important military question, and one which must be carried through before winter," the "Volks Zeitung" says. "This doubtless will be recognized by the supreme army command, who orders will find no opposition. We recommend the appointment of an economic dictator in military clothing."

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The German government has adopted maximum and wholesale and retail prices for game. Retail prices for venison range from 140 to 180 pfennigs a German pound. The price for wild swine is fixed at 110 pfennigs a pound, while the rate for hares is 450 pfennigs each and pheasants 350 pfennigs each.

Earl of Antrim's Son Dead.

London, Nov. 25.—Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, son of the Earl of Antrim, died last night from wounds received while fighting in the trenches Sunday.

GORIZIA DOOMED; RIVA HAMMERED BY ITALIAN GUNS

Roads to Trieste and to Trent Will Soon Be Open.

AUSTRIANS LOSE STRONG SUMMIT

Invader Closes on Isonzo Stronghold from Three Sides—Vienna Asks Aid.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 24.—The roads to Trieste and to Trent, the prime objectives of the Italians, will soon be open. Gorizia, the stronghold which guards the Isonzo peninsula, and Riva, blocking the advance in the Tyrol, have been made untenable by the Italian fire. Their fall seems only a question of time.

With the surrounding hills falling one by one to the invader, the Austrians are making preparations to evacuate Gorizia. The Italians have suffered heavy losses in the fierce fighting for the crests which mean the domination of the stronghold, but they far outnumber the defenders.

Unless the Austrians get aid they must quit the Isonzo line. Reports reached Paris to-day that they had appealed to the German army for assistance. But Berlin has no men to spare for the Italian campaign. The operations in the Balkans and the possibility of an Allied offensive on the Western front occupy all the Kaiser's available forces. Preparations to destroy Gorizia as it is evacuated are now under way.

Fall of Riva Near.

The fall of Riva, at the head of Lake Garda, in the Tyrol, is also near. The Italian guns are raining shells on the city. Vienna, in its official statement to-night, admits that the station and a part of the city were bombarded. The shelling of the station is interpreted here as meaning that Rovereto has been evacuated by the Austrians. Thus the road to Trent will soon be forced.

The Italians continue the hard-earned advance on Gorizia. Rome announces that the Calvario height, west of the city, has been occupied. Despite the furious concentrated fire of the Austrians, the invaders reached the crest of the ridge and consolidated their positions. With this summit in their possession and the greater part of the Podgora height wrested from the Austrians, another strong thrust from the west will carry the Italians to the Gorizia bridgehead, which has already been riddled by their fire.

On the Carso plateau, south of Gorizia, the Italians also claim to have made progress. A strong intrenchment near the Church of San Martino del Carso has been taken. Northwest of the city the Austrians have suspended counter attacks for the moment, and the Italian guns are making ready the way for new assaults.

Austrian Line Pierced.

Vienna admits that the Gorizia bridgehead dominated by Podgora, has been kept under a heavy fire. On Monte San Michele, on the Carso, the Italians pierced the Austrian positions, but the Austrians claim to have driven them out again.

Thus, from three sides the Italians are within striking distance of Gorizia. The Isonzo stronghold seems doomed. The only question now, according to reports from the front, is one of time. When the Italians decide that they can launch their fourth and final attack which will carry the city without the loss of too many men, then the assault will be begun and the city will be carried.

The battle is as furious as ever. While the guns pour forth a terrific fire, hand-to-hand struggles for the possession of the crests which guard the city take place every hour. The fight for Gorizia has been one of the most sanguinary of the war, and until the stronghold falls many more troops will be lost. General Cadorna was ordered to take the city, to prove that Italy's heralded offensive was not futile. And Cadorna is sparing neither men nor ammunition in the effort to win success.

Counter Thrusts Checked.

Vienna contents herself mostly with the declaration of Italian losses. That the Italians have pierced the Austrian lines in several places and are making steady, if slow, progress, the Teutons no longer deny. The defenders are counter attacking as often as the terrible Italian fire will allow, but Rome claims to have hurled them back each time.

"The violent and incessant resumption of the offensive by the enemy" is commented on by Rome. The Austrians are making every effort to hold the city, the key to Trieste and "Italia irredenta," but without aid from the Germans their efforts, say reports from the front, must fail. And Paris believes that the Germans cannot send aid.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Rome says: Later news of the fighting of November 20 and 21 for the conquest of the heights northwest of Gorizia brings out the importance and exceptional violence thereof. A brigade of grenadiers vied with troops of the Fourth Division in the dash and bravery of their attacks and stubborn resistance in alternate success and failure against the violent and incessant resumption of the offensive by the enemy.

On that part of the front yesterday we had no fresh counter attack of any importance by the enemy. The day passed in relative calm, and the troops were able to strengthen the positions they had conquered. On the Calvario height, west of Gorizia, our attack continued. The crest was reached, and we maintained ourselves on it under the furious and concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery.

On the Carso front, after having repulsed feeble attacks by the enemy during the night, we resumed action with vigor in the morning. We took by assault a strong entrenchment near the Church of San Martino del Carso. We took 93 prisoners, seven of whom were officers, during yesterday's operations.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

Vienna gave out this statement: Yesterday the bridgehead of Gorizia again was kept under a heavy fire by artillery and by the Italian infantry attacks took place. There was very severe fighting on both sides of Monte San Michele. North of the mountain strong enemy forces penetrated our positions, but during the afternoon our forces counter-attacked and completely repulsed the enemy.

After fluctuating and severe hand-to-hand fighting, several attacks against Monte San Michele itself were repulsed with the heaviest of Italian losses. Attempted attacks against our positions on Monte del del Busi were suppressed by our fire. Near Zagora the enemy threw heavy bombs, which developed asphyxiating gases.

On the southern front of the Tyrol

the station and portion of the town of Riva were again bombarded. One of our airmen dropped bombs on the barracks and stores of Ala.

BRITISH CHECK NEAR BAGDAD

Forced Back Four Miles After Repulsing Turk Counter-Attack.

London, Nov. 24.—After the capture of Otesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, and the repulse of a Turkish counter-attack, the British forces under General Townsend were compelled to retire three or four miles to secure water, according to an official communication issued to-night.

The British losses in the fighting for Zeur, which also was taken, and Otesiphon are calculated at 2,000 men killed or wounded.

KURDS SLAY 500 ARMENIANS

Refugees Massacred on Road to Van While Returning to Homes.

London, Nov. 25.—News of further Armenian massacres has reached the League of the Red Cross, the Armenian refugee fund. It tells of the massacre of 500 refugees by Kurds. The refugees succeeded in reaching Russian Trans-Caucasia, but nearly 20,000 refugees were already there. The 500 tried to return to that part of Armenia in Russian occupation. They were massacred on the road to Van.

GERMANS BLOCK VISIT TO POPE

Cardinal Mercier Asked Not to Come After Teuton Prelate Is Stopped.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Nov. 25 (dispatch to "The London Daily News").—The reason for the unexpected postponement of Cardinal Mercier's visit to Rome, where he has been summoned by the Pope, is withheld. Although the visit was semi-officially announced a week ago as imminent, it is doubted now whether it will take place at all as it probably has been countermanded by the Pope.

A member of the Papal entourage who was asked for an explanation said that when the Pope summoned Cardinal Mercier to Rome, Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, also notified the Pope of his intention of coming to Rome with the double object of meeting Cardinal Mercier and attending the forthcoming consistory. The Pope discussed the German cardinal from making the proposed visit, which was considered inexpedient, since, although war had not yet been declared between Italy and Germany, notification of a state of war between the two countries might occur at any moment.

Cardinal Hartmann unwillingly agreed to abandon his visit. Until that time the German authorities in Belgium had not opposed Cardinal Mercier's visit to Rome, but difficulties arising from the journey unexpectedly increased, when Cardinal Hartmann's visit was abandoned, and the Pope was compelled to countermand Cardinal Mercier's visit.

FRANCE CALLS YOUTHS OF 18 TO COLORS

400,000 Conscripts of 1917 Class Summoned for Training.

Paris, Nov. 24.—After hearing General Gallieni, Minister of War, to-day, the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies decided to call to the colors on December 15 the young conscripts of the class of 1917. They will be sent to garrisons, trained and incorporated in various regiments and services.

The class of 1917 comprises 400,000 young men who in peace times would begin military service in 1917. The members of this contingent are eighteen and nineteen years old. The calling of this contingent was forecast in a memorandum by M. Millerand, then Minister of War, in September, noting that the 1916 contingent had completed its training and that it appeared to be necessary to anticipate the time of calling the 1917 contingent, so that its services might be available, if the need arose, in the spring of 1916, the minimum time of training being five months.

BELGIAN ENVOYS ON ADRIATIC

Marshall Langhorne and Sir Horace Plunkett Other Passengers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 24.—The Adriatic left Liverpool to-day with the most important passenger list of any British owned boat for several months. Aboard were the members of the Belgian Financial Commission, consisting of the Belgian Finance Minister, M. Almsy Van de Vyere, and Chevalier Carton de Wiart, who will endeavor to raise a loan in New York, and the Belgian Minister to China, Baron Ernest de Cartier, who is on his way to his post.

Marshall Langhorne, secretary of the American Legation at The Hague, also travelled on the Adriatic to visit his aged father, who is reported to be in failing health. Sir Horace Plunkett started on one of his customary agricultural tours of the United States, expecting to spend two months. He hopes to bring back still more ideas which are capable of Irish adoption. Daniel Mayer, theatrical agent, said that he was going over to arrange to present Sir John Hare in America. He also is sending across a little Welsh girl singer, who, he said, would take America by storm. "I have never yet taken a failure to America," he added.

Other passengers included John B. Body, Mme. C. Novello Davis, W. T. McRacken, John Walter Thorne and E. H. Van Ingen.

BUELOW AND PRELATE TALK

Meeting of German Leader and Cardinal Revives Peace Rumors.

Zurich, Nov. 24.—Reports of a movement for peace were revived to-day by a conference here of Prince von Buelow, ex-German Chancellor, with the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne and Dr. von Muehlstein, Russian Minister to the Vatican. Prince von Buelow, whose presence in Switzerland for several weeks has given rise to various peace rumors, arrived in Zurich from Lucerne this morning.

The conference is regarded as of great importance, as the Cardinal is on his way to Rome to attend the forthcoming conclave of the College of Cardinals.

A Rome dispatch of November 17 said that Cardinal von Hartmann was soon to arrive there, and that he was the bearer of important communications.

"NO BEER, NO WORK"

London Trade Unionists Denounce "Teetotal Tyranny" to Parliament.

London, Nov. 24.—"No beer before dinner, no work before dinner," is the cry of the London trade unionists, who are organizing to resist the new regulations shortening the hours during which saloons may be kept open.

Meetings were held in different parts of the city this evening to protest against the new regulations, and delegates were appointed to attend a conference on Saturday to decide what action the unions will take to defeat the regulations, which will go into effect next Monday.

Workmen employed in the Smithfield markets have sent telegrams to all the members of Parliament demanding that they "save London from teetotal tyranny."

CENSOR OF PEERS URGED BY DERBY

St. David's Attacks on Staff Called Worthy of a Spy.

London, Nov. 24.—In a severe denunciation of freedom of speech, such as the recent attack of Lord St. David on the British Headquarters Staff, the Earl of Derby, in charge of British recruiting, told the Stock Exchange to-day that the House of Lords needs a censorship.

"The man who gives information to the enemy," said Lord Derby, "goes by an ugly name, and it should be given just as much to a speech delivered in the House of Lords as to a man who risks his life getting information for the enemy." He added that "no gentleman" would have made and "no gentleman" would believe Lord St. David's accusations.

Stung by this vitriolic criticism, Lord St. David told the peers this afternoon that a wrong construction had been placed on his words. When he had been placed on his words at Headquarters he only had in mind a single visit at the beginning of the war, he said. He thought it not appropriate that this great tragedy of war should be used as a peep show.

After his attack on Lord St. David, Lord Derby turned to Lord Ribblesdale's allegation that it was common knowledge that Lieutenant General Sir Charles Monro, commander of the British expedition at the Dardanelles, had reported in favor of abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign, Lord Derby said:

"I am in the War Office and know nothing about it. There must have been a second traitor to give him information, and we ought to know who he is."

Lord Derby then spoke of recruiting. He said that he had not come to enlist recruits from the Stock Exchange, but to ask the loyal cooperation of its members. At the present moment no man has a right to say he is indispensable in his present employment," continued Lord Derby. "Apart from the numbers we will get, the moral effect upon our allies and our enemies in showing them that the voluntary spirit in England is as strong as at the beginning of the war. Every man should be before a local tribunal, which will determine whether he is indispensable."

Lord Derby asked for patience, saying that those working under his scheme were trying to do in six weeks under the voluntary system what Germany had accomplished under conscription in forty years. Men were enlisting in large numbers, but they must come in very much larger numbers during the next three weeks if the position of the voluntary system was to be made absolutely unassailable.

"We are going to win this war, whatever the cost," Lord Derby added, "but it is no use making that assertion unless every one does his duty at this crisis."

HELEN KELLER ASKS PEACE

Appeals to President to Begin Negotiations to End War.

Helen Keller sent this telegram to President Wilson last night in response to Jane Addams's appeal sent out by the Women's Peace party:

"I beseech you to help stop this war. We know that you believe in justice, mercy and the brotherhood of man. We are convinced that it is in your power as the head of the nation to take the first step toward peace negotiations. We urge a conference of neutral nations dedicated to finding a just settlement of the war. All right thinking Americans will back you in any effort you make to bring this horrible fighting to an end."

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It's a great, young nation, busy at work and happy at play, yet today, as it pauses to reunite its families and to renew its friendships, it is sobered somewhat by the trials of its neighbors.

It gives thanks that here the uncertain separations of war are not present; that here the limits of communication are not marked, and it turns today to the telephone to rejoice that the human voice can speed from corner to corner of this broad land and bind even closer together the minds and the hearts of its millions of homes.



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Students' First Long Trousler Suits
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So nicely designed and made up with just enough spirit and dash to the materials and models as to aid the budding personality and to detract from the conscious awkwardness of young men at this age. Sizes 15 to 19.

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